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Observations of Hind's Second Comet.

BERLIN.

		Berlin M.T.	R.A.	Dec.
		h m s	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
1847.	April 22	8 50 43·9	34 48 49·2	+30 52 49·2

CAMBRIDGE, U.S. (Prof. W. C. Bond.)

Date.	Cambridge M.T.	R.A.	Dec.	No. of Obs.	Star of Comparison.
1847.	h m s	h m s	° ′ ″		
March 4	8 40 9	23 35 50·5	+50 1 46	6	*a*
5	8 36 54	23 39 13·2	48 54 28	6	4125 Groom.
6	8 31 1	23 42 28·5	47 45 43	4	*b*
8	7 24 29	23 48 38·6	45 25 14	6,6	4166, 4181 Groom.
10	7 18 20	23 54 31·1	42 53 34	5	*c*
11	17 2 6	23 58 27·9	41 0 52	9,3	4210, 4212 Groom.
12	8 22 37	0 0 10·1	40 8 9	4	23 Androm.
15	8 0 57	0 7 40·4	35 44 37	4	σ Androm.
19	7 19 15	0 16 16·6	29 3 34	4	28 Androm.
24	7 13 0	0 24 26·0	+18 36 7	1	γ^2 Arietis.

		App. R.A.	App. Dec.	
	m	h m s	° ′ ″	
a	10	23 35 14·67	+49 44 8·3	from 18 Androm.
b	9	23 45 9·36	47 37 55·0	from 4167, 4175 Groom.
c	9	23 55 20·47	+42 47 29·4	from 30 Groom. and 26 Androm.

March 4. The Comet was first seen at 7 P.M. in close proximity to a star of the 10th mag.; in brightness it appears to be just beyond unassisted vision. It has but a slight condensation of light towards the centre. Traces of a tail are suspected in a direction nearly opposite the sun. Observed with the annular micrometer.

5. From this date the wire micrometer was employed, the field being illuminated with red light. There is no well-defined central point of light.

8. The Comet visible to the naked eye as a star of the 5·6 mag. The estimated diameter of the light surrounding the head is 4′ or 5′.

12. Tail in comet-seeker 2° or 3°.

15. Tail about 4° or 5°.

24. Altitude = 3°. The place given depends on a single passage over the annular micrometer, which does not differ materially from the position given by the instrumental reading.

The places are corrected for refraction, and referred to the mean equinox of Jan. 1, 1847.

Elements of Hind's Second Comet.

Elliptic by Mr. Graham, of the Markree Observatory.

Perihelion Passage, 1847, March 30·287825, G. M. T.

	° ′ ″	
ϖ	275 59 11·9	Mean Equinox, 1847·0.
☊	21 36 36·9	
i	48 39 45·1	
e	0·9999185585	
Log. q	8·6300817.	Motion direct.

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These are deduced from the following data :—

	G.M.T.	Long. M. Eq. 1847·0.	Latitude.	Observer.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	
Feb.	6·41203	37 23 37·4	+ 72 49 59·5	Hind.
March	16·38726	17 18 1·5	+ 30 17 4·7	Graham.
April	24·39717	44 39 13·6	+ 16 44 3·5	Graham.

"The elements represent the places very nearly."

Parabolic, by Mr. Graham, from Hind's Observations on Feb. 6, and his own on Feb. 24 and March 16.

Perihelion Passage, 1847, March 30·2915 G.M.T.
ϖ .... 275° 50′ 1″
☊..................... 21 27 5
i 48 40 29
Log. *q* .... 8·63378. Motion direct.

By Mr. G. P. Bond, of Cambridge (U. S.) Observatory.

Perihelion Passage, 1847, March 30·3369, Greenwich M.T.
ϖ .... 275° 16′ 22″
☊..................... 21 6 46
i 48 41 49
Perihelion Distance = 0·0445986. Motion direct.

"These elements are deduced from the Cambridge (U. S.) Observations of March 5, 12, and 19, account being taken of the small corrections."

On Wartmann's Supposed Planet.

Mr. Hind says, "I have been puzzling myself about Wartmann's supposed planet of 1831; and the only conclusion I can arrive at is, that no orbit will represent the four observations given in the *Comptes Rendus*. Professor Walker, of the Washington Observatory, has come to the same conclusion. There is something strange about the whole matter."

Sweeping Ephemeris for the Comet of 1264 *and* 1556.

	Per. Pass. July 15.			Per. Pass. August 14.		
	R.A.	Dec.	Δ	R.A.	Dec.	Δ
1847.	h m	° ′		h m	° ′	
June 5	8 56	+ 21 10	1·13	9 2	+ 11 56	1·74
15	9 7	+ 24 47	1·04	9 16	+ 13 20	1·69
25	9 17	+ 29 17	0·93	9 32	+ 14 38	1·62

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